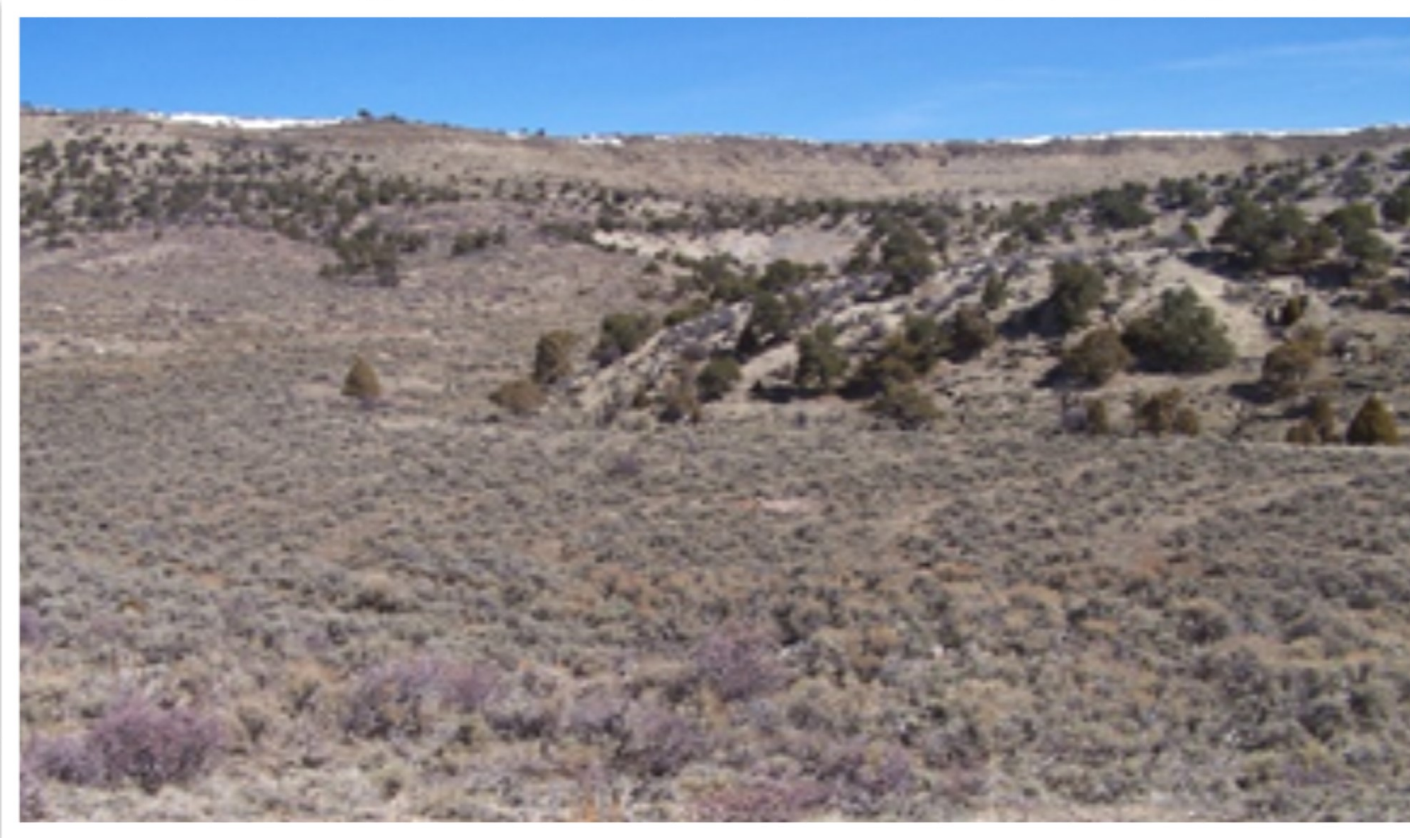


Grazing on the Forest

- The MLNF administers 119 grazing allotments.



- Allotment boundaries often follow topographical features such as ridgelines or creeks.
- Cattle allotments have hard fences, sheep allotments typically are not fenced and a herder is present to move the livestock.



Range Plan Components

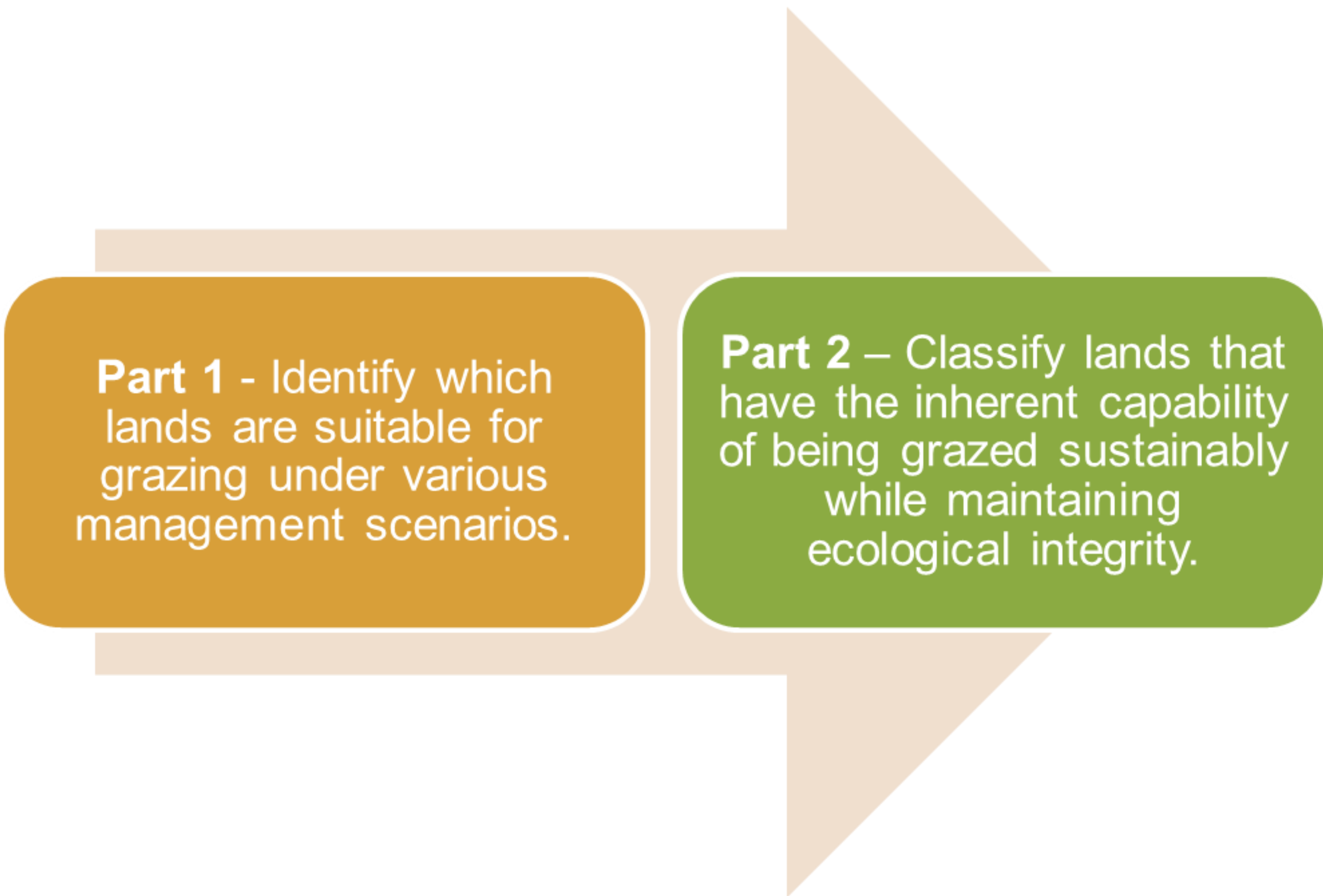
The plan must include plan components, including standards or guidelines, to provide for integrated resource management to provide for ecosystem services and multiple use integrated with other plan components as described in 23.21a. To meet this requirement the plan may include: ...

(c) Suitability determinations to indicate management areas or other areas where livestock grazing or wild horse and burro management is or is not suitable, depending on physical and ecological considerations and the desired conditions for the areas. (FSH 1909.12



Range Suitability and Capability

Two Part Process



Suitability

Specific lands within a plan area will be identified as suitable for various multiple uses or activities based on the desired conditions applicable to those lands. The plan will also identify lands within the plan area as not suitable for uses that are not compatible with desired conditions for those lands. The suitability of lands need not be identified for every use or activity. Suitability identifications may be made after consideration of historic uses and of issues that have arisen in the planning process.

We have completed this step by identifying areas currently closed to grazing through administrative actions (See Map and Handout)

Capability

The ecologically Integrity of the land and based on past and present grazing conditions.

Next Steps—This will be identified through distance to water, slope, and vegetation type.

